

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

THE PENSION BUILDING
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001-2728

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

16 January 1997

AM 10:00 CONVENE, 441 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Approval of minutes:

21 November 1996

B. Dates of next meetings:

20 February 1997

20 March 1997

C. Confirmation of 19 December 1996 SL and OG Appendices.

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. Department of the Treasury

CFA 16/Jan/97-1, U.S. Mint. FDR Memorial gold five dollar coin. Public opening commemoration. Design.

B. National Park Service

CFA 16/Jan/97-2, FDR Memorial. "First Inaugural" relief; Robert Graham, sculptor. Statues of FDR and Mrs. Roosevelt; Neil Estern, sculptor. Final approval.

C. Smithsonian Institution

CFA 16/Jan/97-3, The Old Patent Office Building, (National Portrait Gallery and National Museum of American Art). Roof replacement and fire egress modification. Design.

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS continued,

D. General Services Administration

CFA 16/Jan/97-4, Ariel Rios Building, Federal Triangle.

1. Alterations for handicapped accessibility and emergency egress. Design.
2. Roof alterations and repair. Report.

E. Department of the Air Force

CFA 16/Jan/97-5, Bolling Air Force Base, Honor Guard Dormitory and Indoor Training Facility. Design/build format for two new buildings. Design.

F. Department of the Navy, Chesapeake Division

CFA 16/Jan/97-6, Washington Navy Yard, Design Phase II for Naval Sea Systems Command Headquarters. Building 104, renovation; Building 201, new construction.

G. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

CFA 16/Jan/97-7, Metro escalator enclosure for Union Station. Potential system-wide design.

H. District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

1. Old Georgetown Act

- a. OG 97-25, 3245 O Street, N.W. Raze dwelling. Permit.
- b. Appendix I.

2. Shipstead-Luce Act

- a. SL 97-11, 3550 Williamsburg Lane, N.W. Swimming pool and tennis court. Permit. (Previous: SL 96-33; Reviewed 18 April 1996.)
- b. SL 97-13, 1776 D Street, N.W. Daughters of the American Revolution. Sign scheme. Permit.
- c. Appendix II.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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Additional agenda item:

Executive Session:

World War II Memorial, winning competition design.

(See page 1 of minutes.)

SHIPSTEAD-LUCE SUBMISSIONS

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
S.L. 97-06	412 New Jersey Avenue, S.E.	Alterations to
HPA. 97-37	Charles Brower	front and rear
	Residence	- permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to front and rear, including steps to new basement entrance areaway, alterations to basement windows for new doors, and metal railing to match existing. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (S.L. 96-41).

S.L. 97-07	630 Indiana Avenue, N.W.	Alterations and
HPA. 97-56	Argentine Naval Commission	partial repair
		of roof slates
		- permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations required for structural stability of building, and for proposed repair of roof and replacement of roof slates to match existing. If any portion of existing masonry needs to be replaced, replacement material should match existing stone.

S.L. 97-08	1665 North Portal Drive, N.W.	Outdoor
	United House of Prayer for	generator
	All People	- permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed generator with sound proof enclosure painted dark green and surrounded by evergreen landscaping.

S.L. 97-09	806 15th Street, N.W.	Partial
HPA. 97-57	Shoreham Building Associates	demolition
		- permit

ACTION: Returned without Action. Demolition requests are outside the purview of the Commission of Fine Arts in the Shipstead-Luce Act area. Submit drawings for the new replacement structure for review when ready.

OLD GEORGETOWN SUBMISSIONS

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 96-151	1079 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.	Sidewalk cafe
HPA. 96-352	The Levy Group	and projecting
	Wrap Works	sign - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed sidewalk cafe or to projecting sign as shown in drawings which indicate name ONLY. Note: although a ten-foot set back from curb (or tree space) is required by Code for the placement of cafe tables and chairs in public space, there is no apparent requirement for railings or similar barriers or devices to guarantee such spacing.

O.G. 96-155	3233 Reservoir Road, N.W.	Raze house
HPA. 96-370	Robert Bass	- permit
	Residence	

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed razing of existing residence which was constructed in 1961. While the razing of this structure will not be a loss to the character of the historic district, it will help to restore the context of an important landmark property. Recommend coordination with the local ANC.

O.G. 97-10	1329 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.	Sign -
HPA. 97-30	Angelo Magafan	permit
	Old Town Restaurant & Deli	

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for proposed sign for "Old Town Restaurant & Deli". Submission materials were insufficient for review. Attempts to contact applicant could not be completed due to incorrect information. Establish contact with Commission staff prior to resubmitting.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 97-11	1683 34th Street, N.W.	Rear addition,
HPA. 97-34	Tom and Sherry Johnston Residence	alterations to roof for dormers - conceptual

ACTION: No objection to concept design for proposed rear additions, raising ridge line of roof by 2'-0", or installation of two dormer windows overlooking the street. Recommend coordination with neighbors, especially with respect to roof deck, and submission of working drawings for review when ready.

O.G. 97-13	3000 M Street, N.W.	Alterations,
HPA. 97-44	Equistar Latham Co., LLC The Latham Hotel	entrance marquee and awnings - conceptual

ACTION: No objection to concept of proposed alterations to courtyard arcade, to installation of a glass marquee on M Street or to relocating three existing flagpoles. Recommend against the second floor awnings. Further study of the spacing of the flagpoles will be necessary along with precise details of the marquee. Submit working drawings for review when ready.

O.G. 97-14	3013 Q Street, N.W.	Alterations for
HPA. 97-36	J. Kamen and C. Putschat Cooke's Row Residence	new basement entrance - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed new basement entrance, including installation of antique bronze door and metal railing. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 97-02).

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 97-20	1815 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. BLIXN Koons et.al. Next Day Blinds	Pole-mounted sign - conceptual

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** concept of pole-mounted sign. Such signs are completely inappropriate to the historic district. Recommend contacting Commission staff prior to resubmitting.

O.G. 97-21	3256 M Street, N.W.	Rooftop
HPA. 97-43	Bell Atlantic NYNEX Mobile Georgetown Park Phase II	antennas - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed installation of nine (9) rooftop antennas (painted light grey) at Georgetown Park Phase II. The three groups of antennas will not be visible from public space. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 96-144).

OLD GEORGETOWN SUBMISSIONS

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 97-17	3039 Dent Place, N.W.	Alterations and
HPA. 97-40	David Korn	rear addition
	Residence	- permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations and rear addition as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 2 January 1997.

O.G. 97-22	2615 P Street, N.W.	Rear deck
HPA. 97-61	James Mula	- conceptual
	Residence	

ACTION: Returned without Action. Proposed work is not visible from public space. Refer to the Historic Preservation Review Board.

O.G. 97-23	3210 Reservoir Road, N.W.	Swimming pool
HPA. 97-62	Steve Damato	- permit
	Residence	

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed in-ground swimming pool. Upon completion of work, alley retaining wall will be restored and approved fence installed.

O.G. 97-24	3067 M Street, N.W.	Projecting sign
HPA. 97-63	East Bank Inc.	- conceptual
	9 & Co.	

ACTION: No objection to concept design of proposed aluminum projecting sign reading "9 & Co." consisting of letters no greater than 12 inches in height. The sign will not be illuminated.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 97-26	3342 M Street, N.W.	Alterations, new
HPA. 97-65	Sunny Surplus	storefront and sign - conceptual

ACTION: No objection to concept design for proposed alterations at both street front and alley elevations. Submit working drawings for review when ready. Submit sign and banner proposal for "Sunny's The Affordable Outdoor Store" under separate application.

O.G. 97-28	3042 Q Street, N.W.	Porch enclosure
HPA. 97-67	Jules Witcomb Residence	at rear - permit

ACTION: Returned without Action. Proposed work is not visible from public space. Refer to the Historic Preservation Review Board.

O.G. 97-30	1603 35th Street, N.W.	Alterations and
HPA. 97-69	James Hayter Residence	terrace/balcony addition - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to front and addition of terrace/balcony on rear. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 96-149). Garage structure off alley was not part of this submission or review.

O.G. 97-31	1058 30th Street, N.W.	Alterations to
HPA. 97-70	Brettonwood Limited Residence	front and rear - conceptual

ACTION: No objection to concept of alterations to this property next to C&O Canal. Recommend true-divided light configuration for replacement windows and doors to match existing and restoration or replication of jack arch at front entrance. Submit working drawings for review when ready.

STATUS REPORT

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 96-112	3208 Reservoir Road, N.W.	Addition of
HPA. 96-268	Reza Amirkhalili	fourth floor
	Residence	- conceptual

STATUS: On HOLD for future Old Georgetown Board meeting for further discussion at the written request of the applicant.

O.G. 96-156	3233 Reservoir Road, N.W.	Landscaping
HPA. 96-371	Robert Bass	- revised
	Residential garden	design -
		conceptual

STATUS: On HOLD for future Old Georgetown Board meeting for further discussion with applicant.

O.G. 97-15	3141 M Street, N.W.	Information
HPA. 97-38	(1201 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.)	kiosk -
	Riggs Bank	revised design
	Georgetown BID	- conceptual

STATUS: On HOLD for future Old Georgetown Board meeting for further discussion with applicant.

O.G. 97-16	3513 N Street, N.W.	Alterations
HPA. 97-39	Holy Trinity Catholic Church	and additions
		- conceptual

STATUS: On HOLD for Old Georgetown Board meeting 6 February 1997 for further discussion with applicant.

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APPENDIX IB

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 97-18	2805 O Street, N.W.	Parking area
HPA. 97-41	Marta Braga Residence	- additional information - permit

STATUS: On HOLD for Old Georgetown Board meeting 6 February 1997 for further discussion by written request of applicant.

O.G. 97-19	2715 M Street, N.W.	Flagpole, sign
HPA. 97-50	Embassy of Uruguay	and plaque - conceptual

STATUS: On HOLD for future Old Georgetown Board meeting for further discussion with applicant.

O.G. 97-27	3323 P Street, N.W.	Second floor
HPA. 97-68	Robert and Mary Moore Residence	addition over garage - conceptual

STATUS: On HOLD for Old Georgetown Board meeting 6 February 1997 for further discussion with applicant.

O.G. 97-29	3120 M Street, N.W.	Awnings, planters
HPA. 97-66	Haagen-Dazs Caafe	and signs - conceptual

STATUS: On HOLD for Old Georgetown Board meeting 6 February 1997 for further discussion with applicant.

16 January 1997

APPENDIX II

SHIPSTEAD-LUCE SUBMISSIONS

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
S.L. 97-15	1813 Parkside Drive, N.W. Holms and Polk Residence	Alterations and porch enclosure - concept

ACTION: No objection to concept design for proposed alterations to residence including new roof projection over side entrance and modification of enclosed side porch as shown in drawings which indicate a trellis on side wall.

16 January 1997

APPENDIX IIB

STATUS REPORT

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
S.L. 97-12	806 15th Street, N.W. Shoreham Building Associates Shoreham Building	New construction behind historic facades - conceptual

STATUS: On HOLD for Commission of Fine Arts meeting 20 February 1997 at written request from applicant.

S.L. 97-14	500 H Street, N.W. LaSalle National Bank Red Roof Inn	Signs and canopies - permit
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STATUS: On HOLD for Commission of Fine Arts appendix for meeting 20 February 1997 after coordination of sign scheme between applicant and Chinatown District.

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MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

16 January 1997

The meeting was convened at 9:18 a.m. in the Commission of Fine Arts offices in the Pension Building, 441 F Street, N.W.

Members present: Hon. J. Carter Brown, Chairman
Hon. Harry G. Robinson, Vice-Chairman
Hon. Carolyn Brody
Hon. Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel
Hon. Eden Rafshoon
Hon. Susan Porter Rose

Staff present: Mr. Charles H. Atherton, Secretary
Mr. Donald B. Myer, Assistant Secretary
Mr. Jeffrey R. Carson
Mrs. Sue Kohler
Mr. José Martínez-Canino

National Capital
Planning Commission
staff present:

Ms. Margot Stephenson

EXECUTIVE SESSION

World War II Memorial; winning competition design. The Secretary noted that this was an informal presentation, with the purpose of giving the Commission a chance to see the winning design before it was officially announced. He introduced Ambassador F. Haydn Williams, chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission's Site and Design Committee for the World War II Memorial.

Ambassador Williams said the President would announce the winner the following day; therefore, although the Commission would see the design, the name of the winner would not be divulged out of deference to the President. He said he thought it would be appropriate at this time to remember the words of the competition guidelines, and he read from them, emphasizing the requirements that the memorial exhibit both aesthetic and functional design excellence and be inspiring,

timeless, and respectful of its environs; and that it express the gratitude of the nation for the sacrifice and suffering of those who served in the armed forces, and for the patriotic and vital support of the people on the home front. He then asked the professional adviser, Bill Lacy, to discuss the selection process and the design itself.

Mr. Lacy recalled that there had been a two-stage competition, and that there had been over four hundred entries in the first stage. An evaluation board had reviewed the entries and from them selected six to participate in the second stage. These developed designs had then been reviewed by a jury and the winning design chosen. The next stage would be the refinement and modification of the design as it was reviewed by the various agencies involved.

Mr. Lacy said the design was uncomplicated, easy to remember, and could be altered within without changing the basic diagram; it left the Mall vista alone while still retaining its own distinctive character. Mr. Lacy showed slides of the design, which consisted of a lowered "Rainbow Pool" with a paved plaza around it, framed on both north and south by curved colonnades backed by earth berms planted with white roses. The free-standing stone columns, of a contemporary design, were without capitals. Underground space for educational use was confined to the colonnade areas; an auditorium on the west side had been eliminated. Mr. Lacy said the design symbolized the coming together of the country during the war, with the enclosure by the berms representing the solidity of the nation and the roses evoking thoughts of both sacrifice and peace. He read the winning designer's statement, which spoke of the triumph of democracy over totalitarianism and also of the suffering and sacrifice of war.

When Mr. Lacy had finished his presentation, the Chairman noted that no action was expected at this time. He observed, however, that the Commission was required not only to review but to approve the design, and that the same was true of both the NCPC and the Department of the Interior. He said he understood that the design had been presented informally to both bodies and that there had been no "red flags" raised. He thought it important that these informal presentations had been made before the President made his announcement, so that any strong objections could come to light. He said a favorable reaction at this time did not mean that there could not be criticism of details later. He said he was very pleased with the design concept; it did not violate the McMillan Commission plan, and it was nicely confined by the site itself, which kept it from becoming too exuberant. He

asked the other members for their assessments, noting that this was the time to voice any serious dissent.

Vice-Chairman Robinson was also favorably impressed, saying that it was a very powerful statement, although he did think that the truncated columns and the berms needed more study. Mrs. Brody said she was fearful at first about the prospect of a suitable design being developed for such an important site, but thought that the winning scheme showed great potential and would fit in with the rest of the Mall development. There were some aspects of the design she was curious about but expected they would be explained during the formal submission. Mrs. Rafshoon was also impressed with the way the scheme was integrated with the Mall. Mrs. Rose agreed with the others, her only question being whether, when looking down on the Mall, too much paving would be seen.

The Vice-Chairman commented that the Rainbow Pool area had always been a sort of no-man's land, and he thought this design for the memorial might be the way to strengthen and embolden it. The Chairman recalled that Josef Albers had commented to him, as he was being driven along the Mall, that Washington was "a city of space but no spaces". Mr. Brown thought that at the memorial site the ability to cup and define the space was of utmost importance. In closing the discussion, he noted that World War II was one of the watershed moments of United States history. It seemed fitting, he thought, that on the Mall, the Washington Monument commemorated the founding of the nation and the Revolutionary War in the 18th century; the Lincoln Memorial commemorated the preservation of the nation in the Civil War and the ending of slavery in the 19th century; and now the World War II memorial would commemorate the defining event, nationally and internationally, of the 20th century.

(Ms. Diamonstein-Spielvogel was not present during the World War II Memorial discussion, owing to transportation delays.)

The executive session was adjourned, and the public meeting was convened at 10:07 a.m.

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Approval of minutes of the 21 November 1996 meeting.
The minutes were approved without objection.

B. Dates of next meetings, approved as:

20 February 1997

20 March 1997

C. Confirmation of 19 December 1996 SL and OG Appendices. Approval of the appendices, which had been circulated by mail, was formally confirmed.

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. Department of the Treasury

CFA 16/JAN/97-1, U.S. Mint. FDR Memorial gold five dollar coin. Public opening commemoration. Design. Staff member Sue Kohler commented that the coin was to commemorate the public opening of the memorial, planned for the first three days in May. She said that as the coin would be gold, it would be small in order to keep costs down, and this was something to take into consideration when looking at the proposed designs. She said the FDR Memorial Commission and the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee had already reviewed a number of designs and made their selections. The Commission would see the obverse design preferred by both groups, and two reverse designs. She noted the presence of Leah Akbar from the Mint's marketing division and sculptor/engravers James Ferrell, who had designed the obverse, and James Peed, designer of the preferred reverse. Mrs. Kohler passed around drawings of the designs and coin-sized versions; Ms. Akbar was then asked to make the presentation.

Ms. Akbar asked Mr. Ferrell to discuss his design for the obverse. He said it depicted the President on the bridge of the cruiser Houston, and was taken from a favorite photograph of his. The Chairman asked if there were any other designs for the obverse. Mr. Ferrell said there were, and Mrs. Kohler said she had copies of those shown to the Citizens Committee. The members examined them, but came to the conclusion that they, too, preferred the one being presented by the Mint. The Chairman thought the diagonal form of the design would be suitable for the small coin and would leave room for lettering.

Of the two reverse designs shown, there was a distinct preference for the one designed by Mr. Peed, featuring a heraldic eagle on the Presidential Seal used by FDR. The other design, preferred by the Citizens Committee, showed an eagle that was apparently landing on a United States flag. It was thought that the flag was poorly rendered, and that the effect would be confusing on such a small coin.

The only criticism of the heraldic eagle design was the date "1933" below the eagle's talons; it seemed very limiting on a coin commemorating Roosevelt's entire presidency. Ms.

Akbar explained that the design came from the sculptural relief of the seal placed at the entrance to the memorial, where the visitor was ushered into the room devoted to FDR's first administration. The seal was a direct copy of that used during the first inaugural. The Chairman thought it was appropriate at the memorial, where there was a time element involved, but not on the coin. There was general agreement that it would be preferable to remove the date, and with that recommendation, the heraldic eagle reverse was approved unanimously. Exhibit A

B. National Park Service

CFA 16/JAN/97-2, FDR Memorial. "First Inaugural" relief; Robert Graham, sculptor. Statues of FDR and Mrs. Roosevelt; Neil Estern, sculptor. Final approval. The Secretary commented that the Commission had seen all the sculpture proposed for the FDR Memorial and that the memorial itself was close to completion. He recalled the informal review of Robert Graham's revisions to the "First Inaugural" relief during the November 1996 meeting and the feelings of encouragement expressed, and he said he had put it on the agenda for this meeting simply for confirmation, to make its approval a matter of public record. There was unanimous agreement that its approval should be confirmed.

Mr. Atherton recalled that the Commission had not seen the Estern sculpture in final form. He said he had visited the foundry in December, inspected the pieces waiting to be cast, and had taken photographs. He showed slides of each piece, including details, and discussed them. The members were pleased with the final versions of both pieces (and the dog, Fala) and gave them final approval. Exhibit B

C. Smithsonian Institution

CFA 16/JAN/97-3. The Old Patent Office Building (National Portrait Gallery and National Museum of American Art). Roof replacement and fire egress modification. Design. Staff member José Martínez said the proposal was to bring the roof back to its original character; this would be done by using standing seam copper roofing, opening up skylights that had not been used for some time, and reinstalling others that had been removed. A new maintenance walk would also be introduced. The other part of the submission was the installation of stairs from an existing fire exit door down a steep slope to the sidewalk. He introduced Harry Rombach from the Smithsonian to begin the presentation.

Mr. Rombach said these projects were only one part of a general restoration program for the building which would

include renewing the physical plant and redoing various parts of the facades and windows. He introduced architect Mary Lanzillotta from Hartman/Cox to discuss the current proposal in more detail.

The Chairman asked Ms. Lanzillotta how much of the new work could be seen from public space. She said very little of the roof work would be visible; lead-coated instead of red copper would be used at the parapets to avoid staining the stone, and some of that might be seen, but it would be grey and would blend in with the stone. The new stair would be visible, and she showed elevation drawings, pointing out its location at the west end of the central facade. It would essentially duplicate a stair at the east end. Ms. Diamonstein asked if there would be a handrail, and Ms. Lanzillotta said there would, and it would probably be bronze, like others on the building, although it might also be cast iron to match the fence it would intersect. The Chairman asked if there would be any new landscaping, such as a few well-placed bushes, to soften the effect of the stair. Ms. Lanzillotta said there were magnolia trees that would remain, but Mr. Rombach said they would have to be careful about adding bushes because they tended to interfere with the lighting of the building. The Chairman asked that they at least take a look at the possibilities.

There were no further questions, and both parts of the submission were unanimously approved. Exhibit C

D. General Services Administration

CFA 16/JAN/97-4, Ariel Rios Building, Federal Triangle.

1. Alterations for handicapped accessibility and emergency egress. Design.

2. Roof alterations and repair. Report.

Staff member Jeffrey Carson said the first part of this submission was a continuation of the handicapped access project the Commission had approved the previous year. That had been for the south entrance facing the Metro escalator, and this was for the entire north side, which included a matching ramp on the north side of the escalator and alteration of an existing ramp at the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance. In addition, a fire exit would be required at the new west facade, not yet under construction. This work would be done by RTKL. The second part of the submission, renovation of the roof, would be done under a different section of GSA and by another architect, Wisniewski/Blair.

Mr. Carson then introduced architect Goodluck Tembunkiant from RTKL to discuss the handicapped access alterations.

Mr. Tembunkiant said the Metro escalator ramp would be the same as the one the Commission approved on the south; Mr. Carson showed drawings of that one, including the railing details developed to harmonize with other railings throughout the Triangle. The second ramp would be at the Benjamin Franklin Post Office entrance on Pennsylvania Avenue; the railings would match those just shown. The third access renovation would be a fire egress through the new facade; it would be located in a recessed area, near a planter, and would not be highly visible. That concluded Mr. Tembunkiant's discussion of the accessibility renovations, but he added, for the Commission's information, that his firm would be responsible also for the conservation of the entire facade of the building, which would include cleaning and repointing.

The Chairman commented on plans presented by the Harry Weese office to the Commission some years ago which "completed" the originally-planned circular plaza between the former Post Office Department (Ariel Rios) and IRS buildings by means of a circular paving pattern that was carried across 12th Street. (The original design was never completed because it was predicated on the demolition of the Old Post Office.) He said the Weese design was a brilliant one that was never built, and he hoped that someday it would be.

The Commission was pleased with the designs for the ramps and fire exit door, and unanimously approved them. Exhibit D

Mr. Carson then turned to the roof repairs. He said RTKL would also be modernizing the mechanical system, which would include the removal of old equipment on the roof. The repair and restoration of the roof that would then be required would be done by a second architectural firm, Wisniewski/Blair. Mr. Carson said the Commission of Fine Arts had been asked by GSA to approve the roofing materials. He said there would be a complete Section 106 process, under the Historic Preservation Act, which would bring in a number of agencies, and he noted that the Commission's review could be delegated to the staff, if the members so desired. There were no objections, and the staff was authorized to perform this function.

E. Department of the Air Force

CFA 16/JAN/97-5, Bolling Air Force Base, Honor Guard Dormitory and Indoor Training Facility. Design/build format for two new buildings. Design. Mr. Carson recalled that the Commission had approved the first building in this group in

February 1996; the master plan for the complex, which provided for a campus-like quadrangle with five new buildings replacing existing structures, had been approved in 1995. He said the current submission included two new buildings, a dormitory and an indoor training facility. He introduced Lt. Jim Tinson from the Air Force, and Ronnie McGhee, deputy chief for design and engineering at Bolling, to make the presentation.

Mr. McGhee reported that the first building approved, the Operations Facility Building, was now under construction. The two buildings to be presented at this meeting would be constructed under a design/build contract, and he recalled that he had discussed the ramifications of that with the Commission before. He said they had been able to institute a "pre-phase", where his group would design the building, bring it to the staff of the Commission, and then to the Commission and to NCPC, before the contract negotiations with the design/build architect began; this would avoid the difficult problem of making major design changes after the contract was awarded.

Turning to the buildings, he said the dormitory was slightly smaller than previously proposed, and would be L-shaped instead of U-shaped. The materials for the complex had not changed--simulated slate roofs, Flemish bond brick for the load-bearing walls, and limestone for the trim. He pointed out on a site plan that the existing main administration building would continue to be the focal point for the campus, with attention concentrated on the open space in front of it where the ceremonies take place; the dormitory opposite would function as a backdrop. He said that no landscaping was shown, because that would be a separate submission.

Lt. Tinson said this complex had been a very influential project at Bolling and would set a precedent for the kind of architecture wanted on the rest of the base; not only architecture, but concepts of open space and relationship of buildings to public space and to the water.

He showed drawings of the proposed dormitory, noting the change in shape; the original U-shaped footprint had been developed to allow some semi-private space for dorm-related or Honor Guard activities, and he said the L shape would still allow that; because of the close proximity of a parking lot to the site, the U shape had not worked out. Although the building was no longer symmetrical, Lt. Tinson said they had tried to keep some of the formal, semi-monumental feeling of the earlier facade and keep the scale suitable to its location without losing the residential character.

The second building, the Indoor Training Facility, was somewhat more monumental, as it consisted of one large, enclosed gymnasium-type space; it opened onto an outdoor training area, an extension of the indoor space.

Lt. Tinson noted that he and Mr. McGhee had designed both the buildings and worked on the construction documents with the design/build architects; however, he said, the final documents and working drawings were prepared by the latter group.

The Chairman had a question regarding the front elevation of the dormitory; he thought the ribbon windows of the upper story seemed to be jammed up against the cornice, and he asked if there was a way they could be separated so as to avoid that feeling. Mr. McGhee said the same detail was seen on other industrial buildings on the base, and that was the reason they had used it on both the new buildings. The Chairman said it was not objectionable on the gymnasium because the windows looked like a clerestory, but it did not work when used on the top floor of the dormitory. He had another question--what was to go on the pedestal at the center of the quadrangle shown on one of the drawings? Lt. Tinson said they actually hoped to have a monument of some kind there; he noted that there were few places on the base that were suitable for such a thing, and they thought this was one of them. The Vice-Chairman and Ms. Diamonstein asked questions about several other elements of the design, which Lt. Tinson and Mr. McGhee answered, but there were no objections, and it was unanimously approved. The Chairman asked Lt. Tinson and Mr. McGhee to keep in touch with the staff as the design developed. Exhibit E

(The agenda order was changed and item II.G was discussed next.)

G. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

CFA 16/JAN/97-7, Metro escalator enclosure for Union Station. Potential system-wide design. Mr. Carson said Metro was asking approval for a security enclosure in the west arcade of Union Station. He showed photographs of the enclosure already in place at another location, and of the existing Metro escalators at Union Station, noting that the station was a Category I landmark in the District and was also listed on the National Register. He said the enclosures were being installed to keep vagrants out of the system and for the safety of Metro maintenance workers who often worked at night. He added that it had come to the attention of the staff that the same enclosure was already in place at 10th and U streets, N.W., the site of the African-American Civil War Memorial. He said he was not sure if the architects were aware of it, but

it definitely affected the memorial design. He then introduced George Wenner and Bob McGinnis from Metro.

Mr. Wenner showed drawings of the enclosure, which consisted of a steel grille system placed on top of the concrete and granite parapet and a steel framework for the roll-up door that would cover the escalator entrance. He was asked about the height and said the parapet was 3 feet 6 inches and the grille system 6 feet 9 inches, making a total of 10 feet 3 inches; the door would be 23-feet wide. He showed slides of the Metro escalator at Union Station from various points of view, and then slides of the completed installation at the Navy Yard.

Given the outlying location at the Navy Yard, the enclosure shown was not considered objectionable, but there was a discussion of how much protection was needed at Union Station, considering its landmark status and the fact that it was unlikely that anyone would try to go over the parapet because of the long drop to the bottom. Mrs. Brody was concerned about the appearance, that it would appear as a large cage. She thought that since the maintenance was generally not performed on a daily basis, hiring police protection when needed might be the solution. The other members agreed that the "cage" was not acceptable in this location, and that using guards or the police might be the simplest and least expensive solution. The Chairman added that since closing off the escalator was really the only thing needed, perhaps a glass enclosure, like that used over the escalators at the Beaubourg in Paris, could be considered.

Mr. Carson brought up the installation at 10th and U streets again, and also the possibility of a similar installation at Judiciary Square, the site of the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. The Vice-Chairman asked if the Commission had the authority to review all Metro designs. The Secretary said all those within the city were reviewed, but not necessarily those in the outlying suburbs; he added, however, that all Metro work was coordinated with the Harry Weese office, the architects for the original Metro system. The Vice-Chairman thought that since forty of these installations were planned, the Commission should write a letter to Metro requesting review of all Metro alterations.

There was no further discussion. The enclosure at Union Station was unanimously disapproved, and Messrs. Wenner and McGinnis were asked to take the Commission's concerns back to Metro. Exhibits F, F-1

F. Department of the Navy, Chesapeake Division

CFA 16/JAN/97-6, Washington Navy Yard, Design Phase II for Naval Sea Systems Command Headquarters. Building 104, renovation; Building 201, new construction. Mr. Martínez said this would be the second phase of this project and noted that the Commission had reviewed the first phase in October 1996. He said it would include the restoration of Building 104, two turn-of-the-century gabled brick structures with a connector between, located near the M Street entrance, and a new building, #201, closer to the waterfront. The latter would require the removal of several small, old structures and would be designed in a style similar to the new addition to Building 197. Additionally, the Commission would see designs for two new guard houses, actually part of Phase I. He introduced Larry Earle from the Navy to begin the presentation.

Mr. Earle commented on the importance of the project, noting that it would add over 4000 people to the workforce at the Navy Yard, and he said it was proceeding well. He said the adaptive reuse of Building 104 to house the nuclear propulsion office was similar to other such projects at the Yard; the construction of Building 201 for additional office space would, regrettably, require the demolition of three small buildings, but he said the historic preservation questions had been resolved, and they had a memorandum of agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation that allowed the demolition. He thought it would actually result in an improvement to the landscape, and he added that he hoped in the near future the Navy Yard Metro station would be one of those for which a cage was not appropriate! Mr. Earle then introduced architect Jim Luckey from KCF/SHG (formerly Smith, Hinchman & Grylls).

Mr. Luckey began his presentation by passing around a composite photograph of the Navy Yard as seen from across the Anacostia, noting that it was seen as a mosaic of different buildings, all relatively simple and constructed of varying proportions of brick, concrete, and glass. He said that in the design of the new Building 201, there had been an attempt to step down from Building 176, using the same basic modules used for the east addition to Building 197, approved by the Commission in October 1996. This would be done with four-story and three-story brick sections, separated by a stair tower, and a blue-green glass section projecting toward the river. There would be a circular atrium in the building with a lantern that would be lit at night with a rotating beacon, announcing the location of the Navy Yard. At the entrance, a metal and glass canopy would provide some needed emphasis. The Chairman cautioned that the canopy would have to have enough visual strength to

stand up to the heavy brick spandrels. Other than this comment, there were no questions for Mr. Luckey.

Building 104 was discussed next. Mr. Luckey said it had originally been two turn-of-the-century buildings that were joined with a flat-roofed structure in 1917, during the World War I expansion of the Navy Yard. He noted that the infill did not respect the original detailing and was more industrial in character; therefore, a new structure had been designed, set back from the face five feet and separated visually from the old buildings by glass. To meet the programmatic requirements a fourth floor, set back fifteen feet, had been added. The infill, mostly glass, had been designed in a style similar to Building 201 and the addition to Building 197, so that the 21st century additions to the Navy Yard would maintain the same vocabulary. Mr. Luckey said the old buildings would be restored, and windows on the north side that had been blocked would be opened; those in the enclosed parking area would have security screening. The Chairman noted a difference in two drawings of the infill; he thought the one showing the horizontality of the glass broken at each end by louvers for ventilating equipment was preferable; the dormer-like condition created made a better transition to the two gabled buildings. Mr. Martinez pointed out a potential problem with the two-story windows in the old buildings that would now have a new floor level behind them; some first floor functions ruled out visual access into the offices, and solid panels would have to be used, creating an unsatisfactory appearance on the outside. Mr. Luckey said they were still working on this, trying to come up with perhaps a translucent glass that would look better.

There was no further discussion, and Mr. Luckey turned to the last part of the submission, two guard houses. The first was a small one at a gate separating the Navy Yard from the Southeast Federal Center; the other was on Isaac Hull Avenue close to the M Street entrance. He showed drawings, noting that the design was in the vocabulary of other guard houses at the Navy Yard, and he pointed out the screening, with trees, of the one on Isaac Hull Avenue, so that the mechanical equipment on the roof would not be too visible from the south.

There were no objections to the designs for the guard houses, and they, and the proposals for buildings 104 and 201, were unanimously approved. Exhibit G

H. District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

1. Old Georgetown Act

a. OG 97-25, 3245 O Street, N.W. Raze dwelling.
Permit. The Assistant Secretary passed out a report prepared by the applicant's consultant, Traceries, and he said the Georgetown Board had reviewed and inspected the property and had issued a report, which he read while showing a video made during a site inspection. The Board's conclusion was that the house retained ample historic fabric, and because of its age and unusual configuration should be retained. Mr. Myer commented on the rare gable front and the deep setback from the street and said it was one of the oldest remaining houses in Georgetown. He said the community, ANC, and the citizens' association were also against demolition. The applicant, Mrs. Malekah Roberts, then asked to speak.

Mrs. Roberts said she and her husband had bought the house in 1980, and it had been used as a guest house for about five years; it was also used by Senator Eugene McCarthy as his headquarters. When it was vacated she went in to make an inspection and found that major repairs were needed: windows were beyond repair, the ceiling was in a state of collapse, and behind the plaster the brick walls had turned to powder. She said all the architects she talked to said the house had no architectural value and could not be repaired. She then hired the historic preservation consulting firm, Traceries, to prepare an assessment of the building. She said the conclusion was that there was no historic integrity left because so many changes had been made.

Mrs. Roberts commented that the deterioration of the bricks had not occurred just during the period the house was empty but had been going on for years before she bought it; she did not realize how bad the condition was and agreed that she should have had a structural engineer inspect it before purchase. She said vagrants began breaking into the house as soon as it was empty, and no matter what she tried to do to satisfy the requirements of the neighbors and the District's Board of Condemnation, they would break in again.

The Chairman asked Mrs. Roberts what she would like to do with the house. She said she would like to demolish it and build a three-bedroom house and garage. She added that she had not intended to let the house deteriorate, but things happened without her knowledge and the neighbors never told her; then, a month later, she would hear about it from the Board of Condemnation.

The attorney for the owner of the property immediately adjacent to Mrs. Roberts' house, Richard Nettler, spoke next. He said the property was in no worse condition than many others prior to their being restored; he referred to the report prepared by architect Mary Oehrlein and structural

engineer James Cutts for his clients. He said the problem with the bricks was related to the fact that the gutters had been taken off the house, and the water had been seeping into the walls. He noted that the Board of Condemnation had inspected the house, agreed that it should be maintained rather than demolished, and given the owner fifteen days to replace the gutters and downspouts. He said the ANC and others had asked that either criminal or civil proceedings be brought against the owner for violation of the District's historic preservation laws. Lastly, he asked the Commission to adopt the Georgetown Board's report.

The next speaker was Eve Barsoum, a staff member of the District's Historic Preservation Review Board. She commented generally that out of 2,100 houses in Georgetown, only 135 were from the Georgian and Federal periods, which she defined as ending in 1829, and vernacular structures from the early 19th century, such as 3245 O Street, were particularly rare. She said she had gone through the seven aspects of historical integrity for a structure, as defined by the National Park Service, and concluded that the building did maintain its integrity. Therefore, the staff considered it a contributing building within the historic district and hoped that the Commission would concur with the Georgetown Board's report. She said the HPRB had not reviewed the project because the ANC had not yet requested it; she did not know when the ANC would meet to discuss the issue.

The next speaker was attorney Franz Oppenheimer, who lived across the street from the house; he was representing his wife and other neighbors in a lawsuit filed against Mr. and Mrs. Roberts for violation of the Historic Preservation Act and the Old Georgetown Act and for maintaining a public nuisance. He said the Robertses had intended to demolish the house when they bought it, and when they found out they could not get a demolition permit, they attempted to get a permit to increase dramatically the size of the house, which would violate the Georgetown Board's policy statement on additions to houses; he then read that document. He said there had been a deliberate attempt to circumvent the law by taking out gutters and seeing to it that the house would demolish itself, which fortunately had not happened; he commented that it was not true that the bricks had all turned to sand.

Betsy Werronen, who lived next door to the Roberts house, spoke next. She showed photographs of 3245 O Street in the 1960s and said it had not changed until Mrs. Roberts let it run down after she purchased it in 1980. She said the ANC had passed two resolutions regarding the property: one urging that it be restored, and a second asking the Corporation Counsel to undertake criminal and civil proceedings against Mr. and Mrs.

Roberts. She described the neighborhood, which included historic St. John's Church, directly across the street from the Roberts house, and Hyde School, and she noted that all the houses were owner-occupied. She said that in addition to being a nuisance and an eyesore, the house had been an economic problem for the neighborhood, where the property values of nearby houses had decreased. She said the experience of trying to work with the city to get something done had been very difficult and disappointing, and that is why the neighbors had gotten together and filed suit against Mr. and Mrs. Roberts. She urged the Commission to reject the demolition application and do anything in its power to get the house restored.

Ruth France, chairman of the Historic Preservation Committee of the citizens' association, said her group supported the neighbors completely. She said the building should not be razed, and even the 1927 addition and rehabilitation were valuable as part of its history.

Mrs. Roberts responded to the statements made against her, saying that she had not wanted to demolish the house and had not contributed to its deterioration; its condition was due to pre-existing problems and to measures forced on her by the Board of Condemnation.

Stephen Muse, representing the Georgetown Board, said the Board had tried to stay away from all the "baggage" that came with the project and just look at the building. He said several site visits had convinced the Board that the building should be retained.

The Chairman said the Commission relied on the Board to enforce the Old Georgetown Act, and it required overwhelming evidence to overrule it; however, he opened the discussion to the members for their comments. The Vice-Chairman moved that the Commission sustain the Board's report, and Mrs. Rafshoon seconded the motion. The Chairman asked Ms. Diamonstein, who had been involved in historic preservation for many years, if she had any comments.

Ms. Diamonstein said this kind of situation was always a difficult one, and one could sympathize with every point of view. But she thought it had to be dealt with, and with dispatch. She thought the parties involved should sit down together in a neighborly way and try to reach a solution, so that the house, which was an eyesore and a potential hazard, could be restored as soon as possible.

The Chairman observed that the house had a great deal of charm, which could not be reproduced in a new house, and an

amount of open space that should be preserved to the extent possible. He said the Commission could not get involved in litigation matters, but operated only under the prescribed procedures of the Old Georgetown Act. Under that act, a motion was on the floor to confirm the report of the Georgetown Board, and he asked for a vote. The Commission voted to confirm, with Mrs. Rose dissenting. Exhibit H, H-1

b. Appendix I. The Appendix was approved without objection.

2. Shipstead-Luce Act

a. SL 97-11, 3550 Williamsburg Lane, N.W. Swimming pool and tennis court. Permit. (Previous: SL 96-33; reviewed 18 April 1996.) Mr. Martínez pointed out the location on a map and said the proposal was for a structure to house a swimming pool, with a tennis court on top; the pool house would be built into the slope of a hill. Mr. Martínez recalled that the Commission had previously approved a swimming pool addition to the main house. He asked architect Stephen Muse to make the presentation.

Mr. Muse said the owners had decided they would prefer not to have the pool within the house, but still wanted it enclosed; they also wanted a tennis court. His solution had been to build a separate structure on the property, and to get enough room for a tennis court, it would of necessity involve building into a hill. He showed drawings for a 40-by 60-foot structure with a loggia across the front that picked up on the detailing of the loggia recently added to the face of the house. A rotunda at the end housed the stair up to the tennis court level. There were stepped retaining walls at the rear with a planting strip between them and shielded pole lights on the tennis court. Mr. Muse said the neighbors had been kept informed of the plans. The Chairman asked about visibility from the park and was told that nothing could be seen.

There were no objections to the plans, and they were unanimously approved. Exhibit H

b. SL 97-13, 1776 D Street, N.W. Daughters of the American Revolution. Sign scheme. Permit. Mr. Martínez said the architects had not arrived. He said the staff had met with them earlier in the week and thought there were some problems with the placement of the signs, so it seemed advisable, with the permission of the applicant, to postpone the submission until the next month. It was agreed that this would be the best course to follow. Exhibit H

c. Appendix II. The Appendix was approved without objection.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:22 p.m.

Signed,



Charles H. Atherton
Secretary

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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202-504-2195 FAX

EXHIBIT A

24 January 1997

Dear Mr. Diehl:

The Commission of Fine Arts reviewed designs for the five dollar gold coin commemorating the eventual public opening of the FDR Memorial at its 16 January meeting, and I am happy to tell you that the obverse design and the reverse depicting the Presidential Seal used during FDR's inaugurations were approved.

One change was requested to the reverse, and that was the removal of the date, "1933". Although we realized that the design came directly from Thomas Hardy's sculpture of the seal near the entrance to the FDR memorial, in that context the date applies to one section of a progression that goes on to deal with each of the major phases of his presidency, and its aftermath. For a coin commemorating the totality of FDR's achievement, the members thought it would be better if no specific date were used.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

The Honorable Philip N. Diehl
Director
United States Mint
633 3rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

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24 January 1997

EXHIBIT B

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I am writing to confirm the Commission's approval of the last three pieces of sculpture for the FDR Memorial. They include:

- o A seated portrait of FDR, accompanied by his dog, Fala; Neil Estern, Sculptor.
- o A free-standing portrait of his wife, Eleanor; also by Neil Estern.
- o The "First Inaugural" relief showing the President in an open car, returning to the White House; Robert Graham, Sculptor.

These actions were taken at the Commission's public meeting on 16 January 1997, with Dorann Gunderson, executive director of the FDR Memorial Commission present, as well as John Parsons representing the National Park Service.

This completes the formal review of all sculptural elements for the Memorial. However, the question of the patina remains. It is our understanding that landscape architect Larry Halprin will personally inspect and ensure the application of a uniform patina for all pieces.

In the event any questions arise during this final phase, we would be glad to help in any way we can.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Roger Kennedy
Director
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Mail Stop 3220-MIB
Washington, DC 20240

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EXHIBIT C

24 January 1997

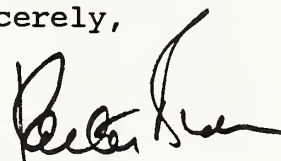
Dear Mr. Rombach:

The Commission was pleased to meet with you and Mary Lanzillotta, from Hartman Cox Architects, during its meeting 16 January 1997 to review the two projects at the Old Patent Office. The sensitive restoration of the roof, especially the skylights, is to be commended. The members had no objection to the addition of the maintenance walkway.

The new granite steps at the southwest corner of the building will provide safe egress from the existing fire exit door to the F Street plaza in a manner that appears quite reasonable. The members are concerned that the railing design, material and finish complement the existing wrought iron fence at the base of the building. Submission of contract drawings to the staff would be appreciated.

The introduction of the emergency egress stair, along with the reopening of F Street to traffic, would seem to provide the opportunity for a proper landscape program for this national landmark. Should the Smithsonian decide to follow this route, the Commission will be happy to consider a solution.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Harry Rombach, R.A.
Assistant Director
Facilities Planning
Smithsonian Institution
955 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
Suite 3230
Washington DC 20024-2119

cc. Mary K. Lanzillotta, Hartman-Cox Architects

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24 January 1997

EXHIBIT D

Dear Mr. Weiser:

During its meeting of 16 January 1997, the Commission reviewed and approved the Phase II plans for the renovation of and alteration to the Ariel Rios Building in the Federal Triangle. The members were pleased to note that the elegant railing details approved for the handicapped access ramps for Phase I will be repeated in this project. Similarly, the Commission had no objection to the proposed new emergency egress door that would exit onto the Ronald Reagan Building plaza. We understand that the remainder of the project entails cleaning the exterior and replacing the existing mechanical systems. The renovation will allow for the removal of a number of roof projections accumulated over the years. This goal is to be commended.

Since the roof will be upgraded and restored (in conjunction with construction of the new west facade), the staff will be available to work with your consultants upon selection of replacement materials.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Leonard Weiser
Project Executive, Property Development Division
General Services Administration
National Capital Region
Washington, D.C. 20407

cc. Goodluck Tembunkart, V.P.
RTKL Associates
Stephen Ours
Wisniewski Blair & Associates
John Borges, Project Manager - GSA

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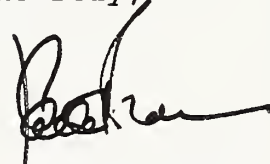
EXHIBIT E

24 January 1997

Dear Mr. McGhee:

The Commission was pleased to see you and your colleague, James Tinson, during the meeting of 16 January at which time two buildings proposed for the Honor Guard Campus were considered and approved. Since this project has a design/build format, the members understand that final details will be worked out by the winning bid contractor. In that light, the Commission has asked the staff to work closely with you while this final phase of detail design is completed for the Honor Guard Dormitory and Indoor Training Facility.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Carter Brown', with a stylized flourish at the end.

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Ronnie McGhee
Deputy Chief, Design and Engineering
Department of the Air Force
11 CES/CEC
McChord Street, Suite 208
Bolling AFB, D.C. 20332-5109

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EXHIBIT F

24 January 1997

Dear Mr. White:

During its public meeting held 16 January 1997, the Commission of Fine Arts heard a presentation on WMATA's proposal to enclose the escalator vault in the west loggia of Union Station, a Category I National Landmark. We understand that the same grille and gate design has been developed as a program for application throughout the Metro system.

The Commission certainly appreciates the problem WMATA faces with respect to vagrants and the criminal element. However, the members are deeply concerned by a program that would insert such a visibly intrusive solution into places of great architectural, cultural, and historical sensitivity.

The Commission is further disturbed by the fact that this program has been implemented without prior contact with appropriate review agencies. Such contact might have saved WMATA from a potentially embarrassing confrontation over one of its recent security grille installations at 10th and U Streets, N.W. This site is earmarked for the African-American Civil War Memorial. The final design for this extremely important endeavor has been approved by all federal and District authorities. The addition of the Metro escalator grilles and gates has seriously compromised the design.

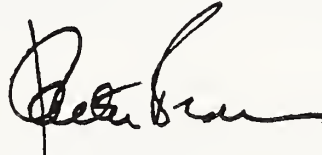
The Commission is aware of several other locations elsewhere in the city equally as sensitive as the examples noted in Union Station and the African-American Civil War Memorial. As such, it is requested that a moratorium be placed on the grille installation program while WMATA provides a location report for the consideration of the Commission and other review entities. The Commission looks forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Mr. White
Page 2

Clearly, not all sites will be equally sensitive. However, there will be those requiring a considerably different security approach. Several suggestions for Union Station surfaced during the meeting, and we look forward to working with you on alternative solutions.

In the meantime, the staff is available should any questions arise.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Carter Brown". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and "C".

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Richard White
General Manager
WMATA
600 5th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

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24 January 1997

EXHIBIT F-1

Dear Mr. Flynn:

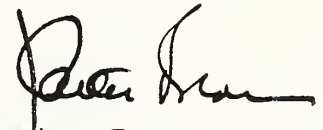
During its meeting of 16 January 1997, the Commission considered and rejected plans for the enclosure of the escalator vault within the west loggia of Union Station, a Category I National Landmark. The members understand that this proposal attempts to address vagrancy problems as well as protect workers from criminal elements after hours. Nevertheless, the Commission is deeply concerned by the need for such costly and visibly obvious security measures, especially in areas of great cultural and historical sensitivity.

The example shown of security grilles and gates in place was in an area of little importance: a moribund industrial sector. The loggia of Union Station is another matter. In this magnificent space, experienced by thousands of people daily, the grilles and gates would be at best an intrusion.

One would think that as an interstate transportation system, Metro would rate a certain amount of police protection. Surely a transportation hub and cultural treasure like Union Station deserves and should have an extra officer or two on hand to discourage vagrants and criminals. The Commission believes that this is a simple solution well worth exploring.

Obviously, the Union Station site is only one of many potentially sensitive locations around the city. As such, the Commission intends to look at the problem more closely. In the meantime, the staff is available should you have any questions.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. John J. Flynn
General Superintendent
Office of Plant Maintenance
Department of Rail Service
WMATA
600 5th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

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EXHIBIT G

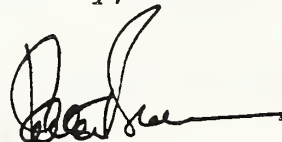
24 January 1997

Dear Mr. Earle:

During its meeting 16 January 1997, the Commission reviewed and approved Phase II of the Naval Sea Systems Command Headquarters at the Washington Navy Yard. This phase will include the rehabilitation of Building 104, a pair of turn-of-the-century gabled brick industrial buildings linked by an infill structure; and Building 201, a new office structure facing the waterfront. Both designs maintain a uniform vocabulary with the Phase I work approved during our October meeting.

We are pleased with the care and attention the Washington Navy Yard is receiving and look forward to the completion of the current work.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Carter Brown', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Larry Earle
Department of the Navy
Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake
Washington Navy Yard, Building 212
901 M Street, S.E.
Washington DC 20374-5018

16 January 1997

EXHIBIT H

AGENDA ITEM EXHIBIT

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 97-25	3245 O Street, N.W.	Raze
HPA. 97-64	Melakah Roberts Residence	dwelling - permit

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for proposed razing of this historic ca.1812 structure. This residential building is considered one of the oldest remaining to Georgetown and, along with its modest scale, deep setback and rare gable front, is a highly contributing element to the historic district. It is determined that sufficient original fabric and sound structure remain to accomplish a worthy renovation, which may include a modest, sympathetic rear addition.

S.L. 97-11	3550 Williamsburg Lane, N.W. Sidney and Jane Harman Residence	Tennis court and pool house - permit
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ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed pool house and tennis court as shown in supplemental working drawings received and dated 24 January 1997.

S.L. 97-13	1776 D Street, N.W.	Sign
HPA. 97-75	National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	scheme - permit

ACTION: On HOLD for Commission of Fine Arts meeting 20 February 1997 for presentation and further discussion.

REPORT OF THE OLD GEORGETOWN BOARD
TO
THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

EXHIBIT H-1

16 January 1997

O.G. 97-25	3245 O Street, N.W.	Raze dwelling
HPA. 97-64	Melakah Roberts	- permit
	Residence	

REPORT: During its public meeting of 2 January 1997, the Board reviewed a proposal for the demolition of 3245 O Street, N.W., a historic dwelling believed by all parties to have been built around 1812. On various occasions, the Board and staff have visited the site and are familiar with its current state. The Board notes that there are several professional reports regarding the property, each agreeing to its historicity and state of deterioration but drawing differing conclusions as to its merit and the practicality of its restoration/ renovation. The Board also notes that the community, including immediate neighbors, the ANC and CAG are unanimous in their opposition to the proposed razing.

The Board believes that this structure retains ample historic fabric. As such, given its age and unusual configuration, it is of considerable worth to the historic district. The Board also believes that despite its current state, the structure is sound and should be restored more or less to its 1927 configuration when the rear one story portion was added.

REPORT, page 2.
O.G. 97-25
3245 O Street, N.W.

The Board recommends the following Action:

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for proposed razing of this historic ca. 1812 structure. This residential building is considered one of the oldest remaining to Georgetown and, along with its modest scale, deep setback and rare gable front, is a highly contributing element to the historic district. It is determined that sufficient original fabric and sound structure remain to accomplish a worthy renovation, which may include a modest, sympathetic rear addition.

